

## REV

To REV'E'ST. *v. a.* [*revestir, revêtir, Fr. revestis, Lat.*]  
1. To clothe again.

Her, natheless,  
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,  
Did thus *revest*, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenser.*  
When thou of life renewest the seeds,  
The withered fields *revest* their cheerful weeds. *Wotton.*  
2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REV'ESTIARY. *n. f.* [*revestiaire, Fr. from revestis, Lat.*] Place  
where dresses are deposited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled;  
the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name, which was  
engraved in the *revestary* of the temple. *Camden's Remains.*

REV'ITION. *n. f.* [*revitium, Lat.*] Return to life.  
If the Rabines prophecy succeed, we shall conclude the  
days of the phoenix, not in its own, but in the last and general  
flames, without all hope of *revition*. *Brown.*

To REV'ITUAL. *v. a.* [*re and virtual*] To stock with vir-  
tuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and spent  
much time there, taking care to *revituate* myself and none  
of the rest. *Raleigh's Apology.*

To REVIE'W. *v. a.* [*re and view*]  
1. To look back.  
So swift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye  
Has lost the chafers, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

2. To see again.  
I shall *review* Sicilia; for whose fight  
I have a woman's longing. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

3. To consider over again; to retrace; to reexamine.  
Sgrais says, that the *Aeneis* is an imperfect work, and that  
death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and, for  
that reason, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,  
And open all the wounds of Greece anew. *Pope.*

4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.  
REVIE'W. *n. f.* [*review, Fr. from the verb.*] Survey; re-  
examination.

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a ge-  
neral *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full  
correspondency may appear. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and *re-  
views*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more oc-  
casion we shall have to admire. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To REVILE. *v. a.* [*re and vile*] To reproach; to vilify;  
to treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every quib,  
That list at will them to *revile* or snib. *Spenser.*  
I read in's looks

Matter against me; and his eye *revil'd*  
Me as his abject object. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their  
*revillings*. *Isaiah li. 7.*

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to  
his face, and railleth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

REVILER. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] Reproach; contumely; ex-  
probation. Not used, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice  
Afraid, being naked, hid myself,—to whom  
The gracious judge, without *revile*, reply'd. *Milton.*

REVILER. *n. f.* [*from revile*] One who reviles; one who  
treats another with contumelious terms.

The bitterest *revilers* are often half-witted people. *G. of T.*

REVILINGLY. *adv.* [*from revile*] In an opprobrious manner;  
with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer  
me to be *revilingly* broad. *Maine.*

REVISAL. *n. f.* [*from revise*] Review; reexamination.  
The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination  
of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down  
in them the undisguised state of the mind. *Pope.*

To REVISE. *v. a.* [*revissus, Lat.*] To review; to overlook.  
Lintot will think your price too much;  
Not, Sir, if you *revise* it, and retouch. *Pope.*

REVISE. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] Review; reexamination.  
1. Review; reexamination.  
The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his  
eyes and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of cor-  
rections and *revises*. *Boyle.*

2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

REVYSER. *n. f.* [*reviseur, Fr. from revise*] Examiner; super-  
intendant.

REVYSION. *n. f.* [*revision, Fr. from revise*] Review.

To REVISIT. *v. a.* [*revisiter, Fr. reviso, revisito, Lat.*] To  
visit again.

Thou I *revisit* late,  
And feel thy foreign vital lamp; but thou  
*Revisit'st* not these eyes, that rowl in vain,  
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

Let the pale fire *revisit* Thebes, and bear  
These pleading orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope's Statius.*

REVIVAL. *n. f.* [*from revive*] Recall from a state of lan-  
guour, oblivion, or obscurity.

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To REVIVE. *v. n.* [*revivere, Fr. revivo, Lat.*]

1. To return to life.  
The Lord heard Elijah, and the soul of the child came  
unto him again, and he *revived*. *1 Kings xvii. 22.*  
So he dies;

But soon *revives*: death over him no power  
Shall long usurp. *Milton.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languour, obli-  
vion, or obscurity.  
I *revive* at this last sight, assur'd that man shall live. *Milt.*

To REVIVE. *v. a.*  
1. To bring to life again.  
Spot more delicious, than those gardens feign'd  
Of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton.*

2. To raise from languour, insensibility, or oblivion.  
Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,  
Might not *revive* desire of knightly exercise. *Fa. Queen.*

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our  
bondage. *Ezra ix. 8.*

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.  
The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds  
those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out  
of sight. *Locke.*

4. To quicken; to rouse.  
The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions,  
which it has once had. *Locke.*

I should *revive* the soldiers hearts;  
Because I ever found them as myself. *Shakefp.*

What first *Aeneas* in this place beheld,  
*Reviv'd* his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*

Old *Egeus* only could *revive* his son,  
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

REVIVER. *n. f.* [*from revive*] That which invigorates or  
revives.

To REVIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier, Fr. re and vivifier,*  
*Lat.*] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION. *n. f.* [*from revivificate*] The act of re-  
calling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, so long  
are these medicines of *revivification* in preparing. *Speilator.*

REVIVISCENCY. *n. f.* [*reviviscens, reviviscencia, Lat.*] Renewal  
of life.

Scripture makes mention of a restitution and *reviviscency* of  
all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

REVIVION. *n. f.* [*revivion, Fr. re and union*] Return to a state  
of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to *revivion* bow,  
She that had all magnetick force alone,  
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Denn.*

To REVIVITE. *v. a.* [*re and vivite*]  
1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join  
what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the great  
Was *revivited* to the crown of France. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.  
To REVIVITE. *v. n.* To cohere again.

REVOCABLE. *adj.* [*revocabile, Fr. revoco, revocabilis, Lat.*]  
1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that  
is not *revocable*. *Bacon's Essay.*

2. That may be repealed.  
REVOCABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from revocable*] The quality of being  
revocable.

To REVOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco, Lat.*] To recall; to call back.  
His successor, by order, nullifies  
Many his patents, and did *revocate*  
And re-assume his liberalities. *Daniel's Civil War.*

REVOCATION. *n. f.* [*revocation, Fr. revocatio, Lat.*]  
1. Act of recalling.

One, that fav the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin,  
gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.

Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he  
had received advice of his *revocation*. *Hooker's Poesal Forst.*

3. Repeal; reversal.

If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal, it  
is not necessary to pray a *revocation* of such a grievance. *Swift.*

To REVOKE. *v. a.* [*revocare, Fr. revoco, Lat.*]

1. To repeal; to reverse.

That society hath before consented, without *revoking* the  
same after. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole  
cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein  
*revoke* our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly,  
yea all that were makers of it with oversight and error. *Hooker.*

What reason is there, but that those grants and privileges  
should be *revoked*, or reduced to the first intention. *Spenser.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;  
*Revoke* his doom, or else my sentence give. *Dryden.*

2. To check; to repress.

She shov'd their sudden rages to *revoke*,  
That at the last suppressing fury mad,  
They 'gan abstain. *Fair, Queen, b. i. f. 10.*

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3. To draw back.  
Shame were to *revoke*  
The forward footing for an hidden shade. *Fairy Queen.*  
Seas are troubled, when they do *revoke*  
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

REVOCATION. *n. f.* [*from revoco*] Revocation; repeal;  
recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd,  
That through our intercession, this *revokement*  
And pardon comes. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

To REVOL'T. *v. n.* [*revolter, Fr. revoltare, Italian.*]  
1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of  
pravity or rebellion.

All will *revolt* from me, and turn to him. *Shakefp.*  
Our discontented counties do *revolt*,  
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakefp. K. John.*

Jason and his company *revolted* from the kingdom. *2 Mac.*  
I his people hath a *revolving* and a rebellious heart; they  
are *revolted* and gone. *Jer. v. 53.*

2. To change. Not in use.  
You are already love's firm votary,  
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind. *Shakefp.*

REVOL'T. *n. f.* [*revolt, Fr. from the verb.*]  
1. Desertion; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much en-  
feebled by daily *revolts*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not  
those two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest,  
in case of a *revolt*. *Addison's State of the War.*

2. A revolt; one who changes sides. Not in use.  
You ingrate *revolts*,  
You bloody Nero's, ripping up the womb  
Of your dear mother England. *Shakefp. King John.*

3. Gross departure from duty.  
Your daughter hath made a gross *revolt*;  
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes  
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger. *Shakefp.*

REVOLVED. *part. adj.* [*from revolt*] Having swerved from duty.  
Thou single hast maintain'd  
Against *revolted* multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*

REVOLTER. *n. f.* [*from revolt*] One who changes sides; a  
deserter; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting  
He will accept thee to defend his cause,  
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once  
embraced. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Those, who are negligent or *revolters*, shall perish. *Swift.*

To REVOLVE. *v. n.* [*revolvus, Lat.*]  
1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common center. *Chryse.*  
If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the equator must  
move a thousand miles an hour. *Watts's Laps. of the Mind.*

Each *revolving* year,  
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

2. To fill in a regular course of changing positions; to devolve.  
On the desertion of an appeal, the jurisdiction does *re-  
volve* to the judge a quo. *Atterbury's Paragon.*

To REVOLVE. *v. a.* [*revolve, Lat.*]  
1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the East her turn the shines,  
*Revolve* d on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To consider; to meditate on.  
You may *revolve* what tales I told you  
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakefp.*

REVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*revolution, Fr. revolutus, Lat.*]  
1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it  
began to move.

On their orbs impose  
Such *revolving* *revolutions*, day by day  
Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

They will be taught by the diurnal *revolution* of the hea-  
vens. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Space measured by some revolution.  
At certain *revolutions* are they brought,  
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mount-  
ing, than the short *revolution* of a day. *Dryden.*

The Persian wept over his army, that within the *revolution*  
of a single age, not a man would be left alive. *Watts.*

3. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used  
among us *révolutions*, for the change produced by the admis-  
sion of king William and queen Mary.

4. Rotation in general; returning motion.

Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*  
On my defenceless head. *Milton.*

To REVOLUT. *v. a.* [*revolutis, Fr. re and volutis*] To vomit;  
to vomit again.

They might cast it up, and take more vomiting and *revo-  
luting* what they drink. *Hooker's Improvement of the Mind.*

REVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*revolution, Fr. revolutus, Lat.*] The act of  
revolving or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.  
Derivation differs from *revolution* only in the measure of the

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distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it  
to some very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion*;  
if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means,  
we call it derivation.

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an adverse  
part. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual  
applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable  
enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours  
from the head. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

To REWARD. *v. a.* [*re and award*, to give in return.  
*Stinner.*]

1. To give in return.  
Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded*  
thee evil. *1 Sam. xxiv. 17.*

2. To repay; to recompense for something good.  
They *rewarded* me evil for good. *Psalms xxxv. 12.*  
To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to *reward*  
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

The supreme being *rewards* the just, and punishes the un-  
just. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

REWARD. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Recompense given for good.  
*Rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something  
willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we  
may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and  
not a *reward*. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*

They have a good *reward* for their labour. *Ecclus. iv. 9.*  
To myself I owe this due regard,  
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward*. *Dryden.*

Men have consented to the immortality of the soul and the  
recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some  
*rewards* of virtue after this life. *Tillotson.*

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment  
or recompense of evil.

REWARDABLE. *adj.* [*from reward*] Worthy of reward.  
Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *re-  
wardable* or punishable. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if  
done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and  
*rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our superiors.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

REWARDER. *n. f.* [*from reward*] One that rewards; one  
that recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
As the supreme Being is the only proper judge of our per-  
fections, so is he the only fit *rewarder* of them. *Addison.*

Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular assemblies  
been, of those who best deserved from them. *Swift.*

To REWARD. *v. a.* [*re and word*] To repeat in the same words.  
Bring me to the test,  
And I the matter will *reward*; which madness  
Would gambol from. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

RHABARBARATE. *adj.* [*from rhabarbata, Lat.*] Impregnated  
or tintured with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the feminine, *rha-  
barbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the  
purging waters. *Elyzer on the Humours.*

RHABDOMANCY. *n. f.* [*ῥαβδος and μαντεία*] Divination by  
a wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in mineral  
discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Mo's  
rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine  
be under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RHAPSODY. *n. f.* [*from rhapsody*] One who writes without  
regular dependence of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the excellence  
and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or  
punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever re-  
claim. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHAPSODY. *n. f.* [*ῥαψωδία; ῥαψωδία, to sew, and ὄδῃ, a  
song*] Any number of parts joined together, without ne-  
cessary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes  
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

This confusion and *rhapsody* of difficulties was not to be sup-  
posed in each single sinner. *Hammond.*

He, that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads  
his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of  
others. *Locke.*

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a *rhapsody*  
of evening tales. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHETORICK. *n. f.* [*ῥητορικὴ; rhetorica, Fr.*]

1. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art  
and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the best  
thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhetorique*, if he had  
not acquired the art of using them. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

Of the passions, and how they are moved, Aristotle, in  
his second book of *rhetorick*, hath admirably discoursed in a  
little compass. *Locke's Thoughts on Reading.*

Grammar teacheth us to speak properly, *rhetorick* instructs  
to speak elegantly. *Bacon's Reflections on Learning.*

2. The